Attachment I Communities Within the Irrigation Service Areas

Economic Diversity Index. The Economic Diversity Index is a summative index based on the economic diversity of industries within a community. Communities with only one industry (such as agriculture or timber resources) are inordinately affected by swings in the economic/market cycle, in that residents have few opportunities for alternative employment. Communities with more diverse economics have greater options for their residents, thus can tolerate economic swings with fewer adverse effects.

Harris et.al. developed economic diversity index scores with a range of -10 to +10 for Snake River basin communities. Higher positive scores represent higher economic diversity in communities; -10 indicates a community that is totally dependent on agriculture. The scores (for communities that have been evaluated) are reported below

Communities Within The Flow Augmentation Irrigation Service Areas

Service Area	Community	1996 Population	Growth/Trend 1990-1997 (Percent Change)	Economic Diversity Index
Western Wyoming				
	Afton	1,820	0.0	-0.41
	Alpine	460	0.8	-
	Auburn	220		2.57
	Bedford	110		-
	Etna	70		-
	Fairview	150		-
	Freedom	50		-
	Grover	100		-
	Hoback Jct.	500		-
	Jackson	5,614	0.2	-
	Jenny Lake	32		-
	Kelley	200		-
	Moose	50		-
	Moran Jct.	200		-
	Smoot	70		-
	Thayne	302		-
	Wilson			-
Eastern Idaho				
	Aberdeen	1,553	0.1	1.72
	Alridge	-	-	-

Communities Within The Flow Augmentation Irrigation Service Areas

Service Area	Community	1996 Population	Growth/Trend 1990-1997 (Percent Change)	Economic Diversity Index
	American Falls	4,341	0.2	0.68
	Ammon	5,849	0.2	-3.66
	Ashton	1,106	0.0	1.98
	Basalt	449	0.1	-3.35
	Blackfoot	10,406	0.1	2.34
	Chester	-	-	-
	Chubbuck	8,876	0.1	1.07
	Drummond, ID	40	0.1	-8.98
	Firth	453	0.1	-2.94
	Fort Hall	-	-	-0.53
	Goshen	-	-	-
	Hamer	96	0.2	-1.67
	Heise	84	-	-
	Idaho Falls	48,079	0.1	2.58
	Iona, ID	1,042	0.0	-0.92
	Lewisville	542	0.2	-3.54
	Lincoln	300	-	-
	Lorenzo	100	0.0	-
	Marysville	200	0.0	-
	Menan	709	0.2	-1.36
	Moreland	-	-	-
	Newdale	372	0.0	-2.94
	Parker	315	0.1	-5.57
	Pauline	-	0.0	-
	Pingree	100	0.0	-
	Pocatello	51,344	0.1	1.86
	Rexburg	14,204	0.0	2.55
	Rigby	2,703	0.0	2.55
	Ririe	609	0.0	-1.12
	Riverside	-	-	1.07
	Roberts	608	0.1	0.64
	Rockford	50	0.0	1.12
	Rockland	297	0.1	-2.13
	Shelley	3,803	0.1	2.51
	Springfield	100	-	-
	St. Anthony	3,129	0.0	2.01
	Sterling	70	0.0	-
	Sugar City	1,332	0.0	-1.12
	Taber	-	-	-
	Teton	630	0.1	-3.11
	Thornton	150	-	-
	Ucon	881	0.0	-2.06
	Warm River	11	0.2	-
				Ave. -0.67

Communities Within The Flow Augmentation Irrigation Service Areas

Service Area	Community	1996 Population	Growth/Trend 1990-1997 (Percent Change)	Economic Diversity Index
Southern Idaho "The Magic Valley"				
	Acequia	118	0.1	-5.57
	Albion.ID	341	0.1	-2.30
	Bliss	217	0.2	1.44
	Bruneau	100	-	-
	Bruneau Hot Springs	-	-	-
	Buhl	3,797	0.1	1.17
	Burley	9,498	0.1	2.33
	Castleford	188	0.1	-0.20
	Declo	290	0.0	-2.65
	Dietrich	151	0.2	-3.70
	Eden	353	0.1	-1.00
	Filer	1,644	0.1	2.82
	Glenns Ferry	1,387	0.1	-0.36
	Gooding	3,135	0.1	1.86
	Grandview	406	0.2	-0.58
	Hagerman	698	0.2	2.25
	Hansen	930	0.1	-0.20
	Hammett	200	-	-
	Hazelton	431	0.1	-0.24
	Heyburn	3,014	0.1	-1.00
	Hollister	168	0.2	-2.53
	Jerome	7,292	0.1	2.29
	Kimama	-	-	-
	Kimberly	2,646	0.1	1.80
	King Hill	100	-	-
	Malta	187	0.1	-1.60
	Marion	-	-	-
	Minidoka	66	0.0	-1.65
	Mountain Home	8,988	0.1	0.44
	Murtaugh	143	0.1	-0.44
	Oakley	694	0.1	0.36
	Paul	932	0.0	1.88
	Raft River	-	-	-
	Richfield	430	0.1	-1.24
	Rock Creek	-	-	-
	Rogerson	65	-	-
	Roseworth	100	-	-
	Rupert	5,669	0.0	-
	Shoshone	1,365	0.1	2.31
	Tuttle	25	-	-
	Twin Falls	31,989	0.2	2.58
	Wendell	2,251	0.1	0.12

Communities Within The Flow Augmentation Irrigation Service Areas				
Service Area	**Community**	**1996 Population**	**Growth/Trend 1990-1997 (Percent Change)**	**Economic Diversity Index**
				Ave. -0.05
Western Idaho " The Treasure Valley"				
	Boise (City)	152,737	0.2	2.34
	Bowmont	50	-	-
	Caldwell	21,089	0.1	2.55
	Cambridge	442	0.2	-
	Eagle	6,577	1.0	1.79
	Emmett	5,242	0.1	2.33
	Fruitland	2,963	0.2	2.03
	Garden City	8,714	0.4	-5.30
	Givens Hot Springs	-	-	-
	Greenleaf	781	0.2	-2.06
	Homedale	2,344	0.2	3.28
	Kuna	2,815	0.4	1.79
	Letha	100	-	-5.30
	Marsing	929	0.2	-0.72
	Mayfield	-	-	-
	Melba	298	0.2	0.34
	Meridian	20,627	1.2	2.31
	Middleton	2,282	0.2	1.72
	Midvale	205	-	-
	Murphy	75	-	-
	Nampa	37,558	0.3	2.58
	New Plymouth	1,532	0.2	-0.41
	Notus	422	0.1	-1.60
	Orchard	10	0.0	-
	Oreana	25	0.0	-
	Parma	1,717	0.1	0.38
	Payette	6,647	0.2	2.57
	Pearl	8	0.0	-
	Reynolds	-	-	-
	Riddle	25	0.0	-
	Roswell	30	0.0	-
	Silver City	-	-	-
	Star	-	-	-
	Swan Falls	-	-	-
	Weiser	5,167	0.1	2.33
	Wilder	1,315	0.1	1.68
Southeast Oregon	Adrian	135	0.0	-
	Nyssa	2,970	0.1	1.80
	Ontario	10,290	0.1	2.02
	Owyhee	-	-	-
	Rockville	-	-	-

Communities Within The Flow Augmentation Irrigation Service Areas				
Service Area	**Community**	**1996 Population**	**Growth/Trend 1990-1997 (Percent Change)**	**Economic Diversity Index**
	Vale	1,510	0.0	1.77
				Ave.=0.84
Northern Nevada -	**Duck Valley Reservation**			
	Mountain City	1,333	-	-
	Owyhee		-	-
	Patsville		-	-
	Riddle		-	-
	Wild Horse		-	-
North-Central Idaho				
	Baker	100	-	3.30
	Carmen	10	0.0	-2.06
	Challis	1,123	0.0	2.57
	Salmon	3,233	0.1	3.28
				Ave.=1.77
Northeast Oregon (Grande Ronde)				
	Cove	600	0.2	-
	Elgin	1,715	0.1	0.84
	Enterprise	2,020	0.1	2.23
	Imbler	310	0.0	0.64
	Imnaha	-	-	2.57
	Island City	865	0.2	1.53
	Joseph	1,255	0.2	0.64
	La Grande	12,415	0.1	2.57
	Lostine	235	0.0	-
	Summerville	150	0.1	-
	Union	1,955	0.1	1.53
	Wallowa	755	0.0	0.31
				Ave.=1.42

A summary of characteristics of communities in the Snake River Basin, and potential outcomes of the flow augmentation scenarios that would be suggested from the literature about community response to economic change are:

1. Rural communities are likely to be affected differently by the flow augmentation scenarios, depending upon their capacity to adapt to change and the resources they have to develop economic and social alternatives. (Harris, 1996:152)

2. Most communities in the Snake River Basin are experiencing slow steady population and economic growth, increasing at the rate of 1-2 percent per year in this decade.

3. The economic diversification of most communities is increasing correspondingly, which enhances the ability of communities to adjust to economic change.
4. Communities within commuting distance of larger urban areas (usually within 25 miles) are more resilient to economic change than more isolated communities.(Doak, 1996)

5. Isolated rural communities in the Snake River Basin are experiencing slow steady change in population composition, reduced local employment, and diminished economic revenue flow. The character and quality of life in communities changes accordingly.

6. Communities that are small, isolated, and lack economic infrastructure are limited in employment alternatives for rural community residents.(Harris, 1996)

7. A reduction in the agricultural economy of small isolated communities will result in a reduction in the physical capacity (infrastructure), and economic and human capital of small isolated communities to absorb and adjust to economic change.(Harris, 1996:154)

8. A reduction in the agricultural economy of isolated communities will reduce the stability of employment career patterns of farm workers, employment will become more uncertain, shorter term, with fewer alternative opportunities for area residents.

9. Family stability, security, and functionality of displaced family workers may change as a result of change in employment opportunity within rural communities.

10. A shift in water supply in isolated small communities is likely to force an "economic uncoupling" from the primary products economy and corresponding employment. Family employment and economic survival is likely to become more complex if residents remain in rural areas. (Water Transfers in the West, 1992)

11. Small isolated rural communities with a Diversity Index Score of less than 1.0 are quite vulnerable to the differential flow augmentation scenario conditions, and likely to experience more adverse effects from reductions in water supply than larger communities near larger urban areas.

12. Change in the economic base for communities can be, but is not always detrimental, in that communities with alternative employment opportunities can make the economic and social transitions and perhaps even be healthier in the long run. Many forest-dependent or military based communities have prospered as a result have forced change within a few years, while others have withered.

13. Small isolated agricultural communities are likely to face more difficult problems in adjusting to major changes in water supply to a region. A reduction in water supply is likely to force an "uncoupling from the agricultural economy and by farm workers, which in turn, will force organizational change in rural communities.

14. Experience with small towns that have lost sawmills indicates that it may take a decade or more for small communities to adjust and rebuild the local economy. Further, some towns take longer than others, apparently as a product of their human capital and the nature of state and federal program assistance (Harris 1996:154. Support for economic development programs, and transfer payments to local governments can make a critical difference to the resilience and vitality of communities, and the quality of life of area residents.